New York Times: *Libya- Revolution and Aftermath*

            On October 20th, 2011, Muammar el-Gaddafi was killed in his hometown, when fighters gained control of Surt. He had ruled Libya for 40 years prior to his death, which people called “erratic leadership”. Local militia leaders refused to give up their weapons upon killing Gaddafi, to the new Transitional National Council to create a united authority power, as they are the “guardians of the revolution”, and want to have an impact in the new decisions made by the TNC (Transitional National Council). The TNC will elect a national assembly to write their new constitution in June 2012, as they felt that Gaddafi “was corrupt” and governed with a “repressive rule”. Many members of this national assembly want to elect Abdel Rahim el-Keeb, a Gaddafi connoisseur, as their new prime minister. In January, the TNC had started to create a law for their constitutional assembly, prohibiting former Gaddafi members to serve on the panel, and having 20 out of the 200 national assembly members be women.